Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, HIGH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 32, of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1792. [Whole No. 354.]

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

No. II.

OBSERVATIONS *on the Letters of* "A FARMER," *Addreſſed to the Yeomanry of the United States.*

AN idea has been circulated, that *Congreſs* have granted exemptions, privileges and bounties to *the New-Jerſey Society for promoting uſeful manufactures*, and parts of the letters of "THE FARMER" tend to confirm that miſtake. The freemen of the United States will find, however, on the ſtricteſt examination, that no vote, reſolution or act, of the federal legiſlature, has been paſſed concerning that company, and of courſe that no bounty, privilege, exemption or other advantage has been given by Congreſs to them, their workmen or their property, of any ſort or kind. They are indiſputably liable to the impoſt, tonnage, duty on diſtilled ſpirits, and every other revenue of the United States, preſent or future, in like manner and in equal proportion with any other citizen or owner of property. They have no direct or indirect advantage under the acts of Congreſs, but what every citizen has, who inclines to purſue the branches they may carry on. It is therefore *an high duty to the people* to undeceive them in a matter, which might give them diſcontentment with a government, under which they are taſting a degree of proſperity never before enjoyed by them, or any other nation.

The whole of the advantages enjoyed by the New-Jerſey manufacturing company are under a law of that State. This act has exempted their workmen from military duty, except in caſes of invaſion or imminent danger; but this will not avail them *in the ſmalleſt degree*, becauſe it exempts only from calls under the laws of the State, which are now annulled by the militia act of Congreſs. From militia duty they are not nor can they be exempted by the legiſlature of New-Jerſey; and the law of the United States requires the ſame militia ſervices, duties, fines, &c. from each of the New-Jerſey Society and its workmen, as from any other citizen or manufacturer.

The company have powers relative to canals and inland navigation, ſimilar to thoſe of the Suſquehannah and Schuylkill canal companies, in Pennſylvania, and the Hudſon and Mohawk river companies, in New-York. Corporations for inland navigation exiſt alſo in New-England, Maryland, Virginia, North and South-Carolina, though it ſhould ſeem that "THE FARMER'S" objections to this kind of aſſociation is ſuch, that it is doubtful whether he would conſent to a *corporation* for making a turnpike road, or an inland navigation, or a religious ſociety or a public ſchool. The yeomanry of the United States, however, it is preſumed have no ſuch fanciful objections to theſe common and neceſſary means of obtaining ſuch deſirable and uſeful objects. We have city, town, and borough corporations in Pennſylvania, and in all the States, with civil powers to preſerve the peace and order of the ſociety, and the health of the people, and to facilitate the ſettlement of accounts and debts in places where there is uſually ſome dealing and trade. Burlington, Amboy, Elizabeth-town and Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey, being ſo incorporated, the legiſlature of that State appear to have thought it no great favor to provide for the eſtabliſhment of the diſtrict which ſhould become the principal ſeat of the manufactory in the ſame manner, but probably deemed it, as it really appears, highly expedient. It ſeems to be very wiſe to have a well regulated police in a place where there will be many ſtrangers. The aſſembly of New-Jerſey have exhibited a cautious delicacy, worthy of the legiſlators of a free and intelligent people, in expreſly providing, that the place or diſtrict ſhall not become incorporated, if a majority of the taxable inhabitants thereof ſhall ſignify to the Governor their diſſent from, or diſapprobation of the incorporation—So that if, on mature deliberation, they do not like the powers of the incorporation, or if they are, on general principles, againſt any ſort of incorporation, they have ample power to prevent it. This, fellow citizens, is the law which "THE FARMER" tells you "grants to a few wealthy men the *excluſive* juriſdiction of ſix miles ſquare, and a variety of unconſtitutional privileges." It is not a few wealthy men, but *all the taxable inhabitants*, who are to be incorporated, and nearly all of the principal owners of the ſtock of the company actually reſide in other townſhips, counties and States, and a few in foreign countries; and not being "*inhabitants*" cannot be members of the territorial corporation, which is to poſſeſs the civil powers. Beſides it really is not true, that they are to have "*excluſive*" juriſdiction, for they are as much under the controul of the legiſlature, the Governor, and the judiciary of the State and of the government of the United States, as any other city or corporate town, or any county or village in New-Jerſey. It is not neceſſary to comment upon the indecorum and abuſe for art, deſign, criminality, folly, and breach of duty, which "THE FARMER" beſtows upon the government of New-Jerſey, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the company, in the very page wherein he thus amply miſtakes and miſrepreſents their proceedings. He ſpeaks of danger from a capital ſtock of £. 140,000 ſterling in the hands of a great number of perſons, when there are and have been theſe thirty years ſeveral individuals in the United States, who are each worth as great a ſum. This ſtock is owned by manufacturers from abroad, who are employed by the company, by farmers, merchants, lawyers, phyſicians, women, minors, landed men, and monied men, members of the general government, officers of the State of New-Jerſey, citizens of various States, and foreigners reſident here and in other countries. Can it be expected, that combinations and devices dangerous to liberty or honeſt induſtry can take place in ſo mixed a ſociety or can it be ſuppoſed, that ſuch perverſions of the countenance of a State will be permitted to exiſt a ſingle month.

The legiſlature of New-Jerſey have exempted the workmen from their State poll-taxes, upon their perſons and occupations; but it is not likely that ſuch exemption will be of any value, becauſe poll taxes are ſo generally diſapproved that they are always made very light in this country, and are ſeldom or never impoſed on any but ſingle men, and taxes on occupations are a very trivial part of the reſources of any State, and the exemption will be of little avail, becauſe Congreſs will lay the principal taxes and they have not given any exemption. The great taxes of all known countries are conſumption duties, cuſtom-houſe duties and the land tax. All theſe the workmen will have to pay, whether laid by the State or by the United States. But as the finances of New-Jerſey are in a very good ſituation and daily improving, and it is a State of great œconomy in its public expences, its legiſlature will have very little occaſion to collect money from the people. The federal cuſtoms, duties and taxes are thoſe which the citizens of New-Jerſey will principally have to pay, and the workmen, raw materials, manufactures, lands and tenements of the workmen and of the company will be as liable to thoſe cuſtoms, duties and taxes as if the exemption had not been made by the State. For it is plain that a State act cannot exempt from taxes of any kind due to the general government.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IT is true that men have degenerated from what the ancients were. But one is led to believe, from the reſemblance of temper and conduct diſcovered among certain writers againſt our government, that the Athenian blood is not yet all run out.

The beſt republics of ancient times were ruined by the ambition of men who ſtudied the moſt refined arts, and practiſed the vileſt means to keep the multitude reſtleſs and inflamed. Men poſſeſſing the powers of oratory to govern the aſſemblies of the people, were jealous of their own authority. They hated thoſe whom genius made their competitors, and merit and virtue their ſuperiors.—Impatient for honors and employments, of which they were unworthy, they aſſumed the office of cenſors on thoſe who poſſeſſed them. Not having nor being entitled to gain the public confidence, they made it their inceſſant care to deſtroy it where it was placed. By arts, always odious, but always formidable, they inflamed inteſtine diſſentions; they diſſeminated ſuſpicious and frightful tales through the ſtate. They had againſt them, indeed, the ſeverity of the laws, and the contempt of all good men: but in their favor they had the pretext of public good, ſo often made an inſtrument in the hands of ambition and party enmity; and they had alſo, what was of ſtill more avail to obtain their ends, their effrontery and their inſolence. No city had more glory than Athens—no citizens enjoyed leſs tranquillity—none had wiſer laws or leſs regarded them—none produced more great men or better citizens: yet none murdered more reputations, or ſpilt more of the blood of heroes than Athens. O city! not leſs renowned for tumult than for genius, while we weep and wonder over thy ruins, may we learn this inſtruction, that even wiſe and equal laws, unleſs ſtrictly and ſteadily enforced, incite factions to a fiercer animoſity, and arm them with more deadly weapons. B.

Foreign Affairs.

TREVES, July 15.

HOSTILITIES will not take place till after the publication of the manifeſto of the confederated powers. Theſe are the principal articles of that important act—1ſt. The Powers declare that they do not deſign to make war againſt the King nor the French people, ſtill leſs to dictate laws to them; and that they are only armed againſt thoſe who, after having overthrown the empire, threaten the general ſafety of all Europe together.—2dly. That they enter into France only to facilitate to the King the free exerciſe of his lawful authority, and the means of concerting with the French nation the meaſures which circumſtances, and the return of tranquility make neceſſary.—3dly. They render the bodies in authority reſponſible for all attempts which might be committed in the ſpirit of fanaticiſm or otherwiſe againſt the Royal Family, or the perſons preſcribed by the ſeditious.

PARIS, July 16.

On the Federation day a circumſtance took place while the King was at the Military School, which is known to very few but thoſe preſent. About 1200 national grenadiers, who formed the eſcort of the royal family to and from the Thuilleries, being aſſembled in the court of the military ſchool, one of them addreſſing his brother ſoldiers, told them there was a probability that ſome evil minded perſons might make an attempt upon the King, he invited them all to ſwear mutually to defend their King till the laſt moment; the ſuggeſtion operated like the electric ſpark, they all to a man knelt down, and with their hands uplifted, called to heaven to witneſs their oath; to which they even added, that in caſe of any future danger, they ſhould all repair to the palace as the common rendezvous, and make a rampart of their bodies before their ſovereign.—The officer of the guard informed the King of this tranſaction; his majeſty deſcended from the ſalloon to the court yard; the tears ſtood in his eyes; he could ſay no more than, "My children! My brave comrades!" He paſſed along the ranks ſhaking hands with the foremoſt men. An expreſſive ſilence terminated this affecting ſcene!

The grenadiers kept their word: when the King joined the National Aſſembly, to aſcend the altar, they formed a line three deep on each ſide, and, contrary to order, even aſcended the altar with the King; in vain the federiſts and pikemen attempted to enter their ranks, claiming equally the ſame honor of approaching their hereditary repreſentative; their only anſwer was, "the King is confined to our care; you cannot paſs;—a ſecond, but ineffectual, attempt was made to force the guard, and to aſcend the altar; they continued firm, and never quitted the King until they had left him ſafe in the Thuilleries.

I muſt mention to you another fact; during the reading the oath, the King kept his uſual tone of voice, but when he came towards the end, he fixed his eyes on M. Petion, and raiſing his voice, ſpoke theſe words, ſo as to be heard at an immenſe diſtance, "Je Jure de faire reſpecter la Loi*." The cries of Vive la Nation—Vive le Roi, were on the inſtant, and indiſcriminately, uttered by every ſpectator.

* I ſwear to make the law reſpected.

OSTEND, Auguſt 3.

MANIFESTO, *publiſhed at Bruſſels the 28th July, 1792, given by the* DUKE *of* BRUNSWICK, *Commander in Chief of the Auſtrian and Pruſſian Armies.*

THEIR Majeſties the Emperor and King of Pruſſia, having confided to me the command of the combined armies which they have cauſed to be aſſembled on the frontiers of France; I have reſolved to announce to the inhabitants of that kingdom, the motives that have induced theſe two ſovereigns to this ſtep, and the principles by which they are governed therein.

After having arbitrarily ſuppreſſed the rights and pretenſions of the German Princes in Alſace and Lorraine, and overſet all interior order and good government; exerciſed againſt the ſacred perſon of the King and his auguſt family, innumerable injuries and violences, continued from day to day, and conſtantly renewed. Thoſe who have uſurped the reins of government have, at length, filled up the meaſure of their iniquities in cauſing an unjuſt war to be declared againſt his Imperial Majeſty, and in attacking his provinces, ſituated in the Low Countries. Some of the poſſeſſions of the Germanic empire have been involved in this invaſion, and others have eſcaped, only by ſubmitting to the imperious menaces of the predominating faction, and of its emiſſaries.

His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, uniting with his Imperial Majeſty, by the ties of a ſtrict and defenſive alliance, as well as in his quality of preponderating member of the Germanick body, has not been able to refuſe marching to the ſuccour of his ally, and co-eſtates; and it is in both theſe qualities, that he takes upon himſelf the defence of that monarch and of Germany.

To theſe two intereſts is united another equally important and which the two ſovereigns have much at heart—that of cauſing the anarchy exiſting in the interior of France to ceaſe, to ſtay the aſſaults made upon the throne and the altar; to re-eſtabliſh the legal authority; to reſtore to the king the liberty and ſafety of which he has been deprived, and to place him in a ſituation to exerciſe the legitimate authority that of right belongs to him.

Convinced that the ſound part of the nation abhors the exceſſes of a faction that ſubdues it, and that the greater number of the inhabitants wait with impatience the moment of auxiliary aid openly to declare themſelves againſt their odious oppreſſors, his majeſty the emperor, and his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, call upon and invite them to return without delay to the paths of reaſon, of juſtice, of order, and of peace.—With theſe views the underſigned general and commander in chief of the two armies declares as follows.

1ſt. That, led into this war by irreſiſtable motives, the two courts propoſe to themſelves no other objects than the good of France, without intending to enrich themſelves by means of their conqueſts.

2d. That they do not intend to intermeddle in the interior affairs of France, but mean only to deliver the king, the queen, and the royal family from their captivity, and to procure to his moſt chriſtian majeſty the neceſſary ſecurity that the king may be enabled without danger or obſtacle to call together ſuch convocation or aſſembly as he may think proper, to aſſiſt in preſerving that happineſs to his ſubjects, which he has promiſed them, and to which he will contribute all that may depend upon him.

3d. The combined armies will protect all cities, burghs, villages, perſons, and poſſeſſions, that ſhall ſubmit to the king, and they will inſtantaneouſly contribute to the reſtoring of order, and a good police throughout all France.

4th. The National Guard are called upon proviſionally, to watch over the tranquility of the country, to the ſafety of the perſons and effects of all French citizens, until the arrival of the troops of their imperial and royal majeſties, or until it ſhall be otherways ordered under pain of being held perſonally reſponſible—On the other hand, ſuch of the national guards as ſhall have fought againſt the troops of the allied courts, and ſhall be taken arms in hand, ſhall be treated as enemies, and puniſhed as rebels to their king and as diſturbers of the public peace.

5th. That the general officers, ſubalterns and ſoldiers of the troops of the French line are equally called upon to return to their ancient fealty, and inſtantly to ſubmit to the king their lawful ſovereign.

6th. That the members of the departments, the diſtricts and munici-

palities and held equally responsible on their heads, and with all their goods and chattels for all crimes, fires, murders or atrocious acts, that they may not have used all their endeavors to prevent within their jurisdiction: they are further held provisionally to continue their functions until his Most Christian Majesty shall be placed at full liberty to provide ultimately, or at least until in his name other steps shall be taken in the interval.

7th. The inhabitants of all cities, boroughs and villages that shall dare to defend themselves against the armies of their Imperial and Royal Majesties, or to fire upon them either in the open field or from any windows, doors, or openings of their houses, shall be immediately punished according to the rigour of the martial law, and their houses shall be demolished or burned; on the contrary, all inhabitants of the said cities, burghs, or villages, who shall hasten to submit to the king, by opening their doors to the troops of their majesties, shall be instantly placed under their protection, their persons and effects shall remain under the safeguard of the laws, and care shall be taken to provide for the security of all and each one of them.

8th. The city of Paris and all its inhabitants without distinction, are held to submit immediately, and without delay, to the King; to set the King at full and entire liberty; and to assure to him as well as to the Royal Family, that inviolability and respect which subjects owe to their sovereign by all the laws of nature and of nations. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties render personally responsible of all events upon their heads, and to be tried in a summary military way, without the least hope of pardon, all members of the National Assembly, the department, the district, the municipality, and the National guard of Paris, justices of the peace, and all others to whom it may belong. Their said Majesties declaring, on the faith and word of an Emperor and a King, that if the castle of the Thuilleries is either forced or insulted;—that if the least violence—the least outrage be offered to his majesty, the queen, or the royal family—if immediate measures be not taken for their safety, their preservation, and their liberty, that they will take an exemplary and ever memorable vengeance by delivering over the city of Paris to military execution and a total subversion, while the guilty revolters are receiving the punishment they will have merited.

Their imperial and royal majesties on the contrary promise to the inhabitants of the city of Paris, that they will use their good offices with his most Christian majesty, to obtain pardon of all wrongs and errors that may have been heretofore done, and to take the most rigorous measures to ensure their persons and effects, if they immediately and exactly obey the present injunction.

Finally their Majesties being unable to acknowledge any laws as existing in France except such as shall emanate from the King, enjoying a perfect liberty, they protest beforehand against the authenticity of any declarations which may be made in the name of his most Christian majesty, as long as his sacred person, that of the queen, and the royal family shall not be really in safety.—In consequence their imperial and royal majesties invite and earnestly solicit his most Christian Majesty to name a city in his kingdom the most near to the frontiers into which he may be pleased to retire with his Queen and family under a strong and sufficient escort which shall be sent for that purpose, in order that his most christian majesty may call together the ministers and counsellors he may think proper; or collect such convocation or assembly as may appear best to him, to provide for the restoration of good order by the regular interior administration of his kingdom.

In a word, I do further declare and engage myself in my own name, and in my quality above mentioned, to occasion to be every where observed by the troops entrusted to my command, a good and exact discipline, promising to treat with mildness and moderation all well intentioned subjects that may appear peaceable and submissive, and to apply force only against such as shall be guilty of resistance or ill will.

It is for these reasons that I require and exhort all inhabitants of the kingdom in the strongest and most earnest manner, not to oppose the march and operations of the troops that I command, but rather to allow them free passage and all such good will and assistance as circumstances may require.

Given at my Head Quarters, at Coblenz, the 25th July 1792.

CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND,
Duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh

Business in Paris, we hear, was entirely at a stand;—all the shops and stores were shut—and upwards of two hundred thousand citizens of that city were under arms, determined to defend themselves and their liberties, to the last extremity. Every department was furnished in the best manner with cannon, &c.

As Capt. Tingey has not heard of any misfortune befalling the Marquis de la Fayette, we may conclude, that valiant patriot soldier is safe at the head of his army.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO ARISTIDES.

THE "AMERICAN" to confirm the inference resulting from the official connexion between the Secretary of State and the Editor of the National Gazette, appeals to a conformity of the political principles and views of that officer with those which are sedulously inculcated in that Gazette. If this conformity exists, it certainly affords a strong presumption, in aid of direct facts, of the operation of his influence or the complexion of that paper.

The circumstances of conformity alleged, fall under two heads; one, That the Secretary of State was in the origin opposed to that Constitution, which it is the evident object of the National Gazette to discredit: the other, That he has been, and is opposed to those measures which it is the unremited, and it may be said the avowed endeavor of that paper to censure and subvert.

In contradiction to the first suggestion, Aristides cites an authority, which the *American* appears to have relied upon in support of his assertion; the speech of Mr. Pendleton in the convention of Virginia. Let an analysis of this speech shew whether it supports or contradicts the assertion.

Mr. Pendleton represents a certain letter of Mr. Jefferson as containing these particulars—a strong wish that the *first nine conventions* may accept the new constitution because it would secure the *good* it contains, which is *great* and *important*. 2d. A wish that the four latest which ever they should be, might refuse to accede to it till *amendments were secured*. 3d, A caution to take care that no objection to the form of the government should produce a schism in the union; which Mr. Jefferson admits to be an incurable evil.

From this it appears, that, though Mr. Jefferson was of opinion, that the constitution contained "great and important good", and was desirous that the first nine deliberating States should consent to it for the sake of preserving the existence of the union; yet he had strong objections to the constitution; so strong that he was willing to risque *an ultimate dismemberment* in an experiment to obtain the alterations which he deemed necessary.

If the four last deliberating States (particularly if they had happened to be States in geographical contiguity, which was very possible) had refused to ratify the constitution, what might not have been the consequence? Who knows whether the assenting States would have been willing to have been *coerced* into the amendments which the non-assenting States might have been disposed to dictate? Calculating the intrigues and machinations which were to have been expected to stand in the way, who can say, if even two thirds of both houses of Congress should have been found willing to propose, that three fourths of the legislatures, or conventions, in three fourths of the States would have been brought to adopt the required amendments?

Could any thing but objections to the constitution of the most *serious* kind have justified the hazarding an eventual schism in the union, in so great a degree as would have attended an adherence to the advice given by Mr. Jefferson? Can there be any perversion of truth in affirming, that the person who entertained those objections was opposed to the constitution?

The opposition which was experienced in every part of the United States, acknowledged the necessity and utility of the union; and, generally speaking, that the constitution contained many valuable features; contending only that it wanted some essential alterations to render it upon the whole a safe and a good government.

It may be satisfactory to review what was said in the same convention of Virginia by some other members on the subject of the letter in question.

Mr. Henry (p. 109 of the debates) replies thus to Mr. Pendleton.—"The honorable gentleman has endeavored to *explain* the opinion of Mr. *Jefferson*, our common friend, *into* an advice to adopt this new government. He wishes nine States to adopt, and that four States may be found somewhere to reject it.—Now, Sir, I say, if we pursue his advice, what are we to do? To prefer form to substance? For give me leave to ask, what is the substantial part of his counsel? It is, Sir, that four States should *reject*.—They tell us, that from the most authentic accounts, New-Hampshire will adopt it. Where then will four States be found to reject, if we adopt it? If we do, the counsel of this worthy and enlightened countryman of our's will be thrown away, &c."—Whether this gentleman argued sincerely from his impression of the true import of the letter, or made an attempt "to pervert Mr. Jefferson's sentiments," as Aristides affirms, must be reserved to his own consciousness, and to the candid construction of an impartial public.

Mr. Madison, in reply to Mr. Henry (p. 122 of the same debates) expresses himself thus—"The honorable member, in order to influence our decision, has mentioned the opinion of a citizen, who is an ornament to this state. When the name of this distinguished character was introduced, I was much surprised. *Is it come to this then, that we are not to follow our own reason?*—Is it proper to adduce the opinions of respectable men, not within these walls? If the opinion of an important character were to weigh on this occasion, could we not adduce a character equally great on our side? Are we who (in the honorable gentleman's opinion) are not to be guided by an erring world, *now to submit to the opinion of a citizen beyond the Atlantic?* I believe that were that gentleman now on this floor, he would be for the adoption of this constitution. I wish his name had never been mentioned—I wish every thing spoken here relative to his opinion, may be suppressed, if our debates should be published. I know that the delicacy of his feelings will be wounded, when he will see in print what has, and may be said concerning him on this occasion. I am in some measure acquainted with his sentiments on this subject. *It is not right for me to unfold what he has informed me.* But I will venture to assert that the clause now discussed is not objected to by Mr. Jefferson. He approves of it, because it enables the government to carry on its operations, &c."

It is observable that Mr. Madison neither advocates the accuracy of Mr. Pendleton's comment, nor denies the justness of that of Mr. Henry—His solicitude appears to be to destroy the influence of what he impliedly admits to be the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, to press out of sight the authority of that opinion, and to get rid of the subject as fast as possible. He confesses a knowledge of Mr. Jefferson's sentiments, but prudently avoids disclosure; wrapping the matter in mysterious reserve; and leaving the public to this day to conjecture what was the precise import of the sentiments communicated. Enough however is seen to justify the conclusion, that if the spirit of Mr. Jefferson's advice had prevailed with the convention, and full credence had been given to the expected adoption by New-Hampshire—Virginia, North-Carolina, New-York and Rhode-Island would have temporarily thrown themselves out of the Union. And whether in that event, they would have been at this day reunited to it, or whether there would be now any union at all is happily a speculation which need only be pursued to derive the pleasing reflection, that the danger was wisely avoided.

To understand more accurately what the *American* meant in asserting that Mr. Jefferson had been opposed to the constitution, let him be compared with himself. In his first paper he expresses himself thus—"While the constitution of the United States was depending before the people of this country for their consideration and decision, Mr. Jefferson being in France was *opposed* to it, *in some of its most important features*, and wrote his objections to some of his friends in Virginia. He *at first* went so far as to *discountenance its adoption*: thoug he *afterwards recommended* it on the ground of expediency in certain contingencies."

From this, it is evident, that so far from denying, he has even admitted, that M. Jefferson, at *one stage* of the business, *recommended* the adoption of the constitution to his *fellow citizens*, but upon a contingency. And this is literally the fact, as established by the letter quoted in the debates of the convention. The advice is to adopt if nine states had not previously adopted; to reject, if that number of states had previously adopted. This is clearly to adopt, or not, upon a contingency. Thus the authority appealed to by *Aristides* confirms the latter part of the *American*'s assertion, without contradicting the former part of it.

Aristides has not denied, nor do I believe he will deny—That Mr. Jefferson in his early communications discountenanced the adoption of the constitution in its primitve form. I know the source of the *American*'s information. It is equally authentic and friendly to Mr. Jefferson. Allowing for the bare possibility of misapprehension, it exactly accords with the statement which has been made of it. If the fact shall be denied, the source of information will be indicated, under due guards for the delicacy of the proceeding.

This will serve, either to confirm, or, in case of misconception, to correct.

I add that some of Mr. Jefferson's objections to the constitution have not been removed by the amendments which have been proposed.—Part of his objections went to the structure of particular parts of the government.

As to the second fact with which the *American* corroborates the charge of Mr. Jefferson's participation in the views of the National Gazette, it is in a degree conceded by *Aristides*. He confesses, nay he even *boasts* Mr. Jefferson's *abhorrence* of some of the leading principles of Mr. Hamilton's fiscal administration—that is, the leading principles of those measures which have provided for the public debt and restored public credit.

It would have been well, if *Aristides* had told us what those leading principles are, which are the objects of so much abhorrence to Mr. Jefferson.

The leading principles of Mr. Hamilton's fiscal administration have been—that the public debt ought to be provided for, in favor of those who, according to the express terms of the contract, were the true legal proprietors of it; that it ought to be provided for, in other respects, according to the terms of the contract, except so far as deviations from it should be assented to by the creditors, upon the condition of a fair equivalent—that it ought to be *funded* on *ascertained* revenues, *pledged* for the payment of interest, and the gradual redemption of principal—that the debts of the several states ought to be comprized in the provision, on the same terms with that of the United States—that to render this great operation practicable, avoid the oppression of trade and industry, and facilitate loans to the government in cases of emergency, it was necessary to institute a national bank—that indirect taxes were in the actual circumstances of the country, the most eligible means of revenue; and that direct taxes ought to be avoided as much and as long as possible.

I aver, from competent opportunities of knowing Mr. Jefferson's ideas, that he has been hostile to all these positions, except, perhaps, the last; and that even in regard to that, his maxims would oblige the government in practice speedily to resort to direct taxes.

I aver, moreover, that Mr Jefferson's opposition to the administration of the government, has not been confined to the measures connected with the treasury department; but has extended, to use the words of the *American*, "to almost all the important measures of the government." The *exceptions* to the generality of both the preceding assertions, I am content to rest on a designation by Mr. Jefferson, or by any person, who shall speak from a knowledge of his sentiments of those principles of the fiscal department, or of those measures of the government of any importance which he *does approve*. I insist only that the designation be precise and explicit, and come with such marks of authenticity, as are adapted to the nature of an anonymous discussion.

To give an idea of the accuracy with which *Aristides* discloses Mr. Jefferson's opinions, I shall cite one of his phrases with a short observation. He asserts that a suggestion against Mr. Jefferson, which he states, is made on no better foundation than his being opposed to *some* of the principles of the funding system, of the national bank, and of certain other measures of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is matter of general notoriety, and unquestionable certainty, that Mr. Jefferson has been opposed to the national bank *in toto*, to its *constitutionality*, and to its expediency. With what propriety is it then said that he has been opposed only to "*some* of the principles of that institution."

I proceed now to state the exact tenor of the advice which Mr. Jefferson gave to Congress respecting the transfer of the debt due to France to a company of Hollanders. After mentioning an offer which had been made by such a company for the purchase of the debt, he concludes with these extraordinary expressions—"If there is a *danger* of the public payments *not being punctual*, I submit whether it may not be better, that *the discontents which would then arise*, should be *transferred* from a *Court*, of whose *good will we have so much need*, to the *breasts* of a *private Company*."

The above is an extract which was made from the letter in Feb. 1787. The date of it was not noted, but the original being on the files of the department of State, will ascertain that and all other particulars relating to its contents.—The genuineness of the foregoing extract may be depended upon.

This letter was the subject of a report from the board of treasury in Feb. 1787. That board treated the idea of the transfer proposed as both unjust and impolitic: *unjust*, because the nation would contract an engagement which there was no well grounded prospect of fulfilling; *impolitic*, because a failure in the payment of interest, on the debt transferred (which was *inevitable*) would *justly blast* all hopes of credit with the citizens of the United Netherlands, in future pressing exigencies of the Union: And gave it as their opinion, that it would be advisable for Congress, *without delay*, to instruct their Minister at the Court of France, to forbear giving his sanction to any such transfer.—

* * * * *

Congress agreeing in the ideas of the board, caused an instruction to that effect to be sent to Mr. Jefferson*. Here then was a solemn act of government condemning the principle as unjust and impolitic.

If the sentiment contained in the extract which has been recited, can be vindicated from the imputation of political *profligacy*—*then is it necessary to unlearn* all the ancient notions of justice, and to substitute some new-fashioned scheme of morality in their stead.

Here is no complicated problem which sophistry may entangle or obscure. Here is a plain question of *moral feeling*. A government is encouraged on the express condition of *not having a prospect* of making a due provision for a debt which it owes, to concur in a transfer of that debt from a nation well able to bear the inconveniences of failure or delay, to individuals, whose total ruin might have been the consequence of it; and that upon the *interested* consideration of having need of the good-will of the creditor-nation, and, with the dishonorable motive, as is clearly implied, of having more to apprehend from the discontents of that nation, than from those of disappointed and betrayed individuals. Let every honest and impartial mind, consulting its own spontaneous emotions, pronounce for itself upon the rectitude of such a suggestion. Let every sober and independent member of the community decide whether it is likely to be a misfortune to the country, that the maxims of the officer at the head of its treasury department are materially variant from those of the author of that suggestion.

And let *Aristides* prove, if he can, that Mr. Jefferson gave advice "expressly contrary to that which has been ascribed to him." Amidst the excentric ramblings of this political comet, its station in another revolution, will not prove, that its appearance was not, at one time, at the place which has been assigned for it.

The *American*, it ought to be confessed, has in this instance drawn larger than the life. This

---

* *What is here said with regard to Congress, is from a recollection of more than five years standing, and so far liable to error, though none is apprehended to exist. The secret journals in the possession of the department of State, if there is one, may correct it.*

he has done by blending with the fact, the ſudden, though natural comments of an honeſt indignation. But the original itſelf, in its true ſize and ſhape, without the help of the leaſt exaggeration, is to the moral eye a deformed and hideous monſter.

Say, *Ariſtides!* did the character to whom you are ſo partial, imitate, in this caſe, the ſublime virtue of that venerable Athenian, whoſe name you have aſſumed—did he diſſuade his countrymen from adopting a propoſition, becauſe tho' "nothing could be more advantageous, nothing could be more unjuſt?" Did he not rather adviſe them to do what was both *diſadvantageous and unjuſt?* May he not, as a public man, diſcard all apprehenſion of *oſtraciſm*, for being the *ſuperlatively juſt?* CATULLUS.

P. S. Some additional obſervations are reſerved for another paper.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.

THE LATEST *INTELLIGENCE* FROM *FRANCE.*

Friday laſt the ſhip Ohio, Capt. Kemp, arrived at New-York in 30 days from Briſtol. By this veſſel London papers are received to the 11th Auguſt. We have room only for an abſtract of the intereſting information they contain.

Auguſt 1. The Preſident of the National Aſſembly informed that body that he had received by poſt the declaration iſſued in the name of the Duke of Brunſwick.—The Aſſembly decreed by acclamation, "That if the laws of war are not ſtrictly obſerved, in regard to all Frenchmen taken with arms in their hands, all the officers belonging to the enemy, who may be made priſoners, ſhall experience a ſimilar treatment, whatever may be their rank, titles or diſtinctions."

A letter was ſent by the King to the Aſſembly, relative to the Manifeſto—in which he ſays that it exhibits nothing that can be conſidered as a proof of its authenticity. He calls on the nation to be united—and profeſſes in the warmeſt terms his determination to ſupport the Conſtitution, Independence and Liberty of France.—This letter being read in the Aſſembly, a motion was made that it ſhould be printed and ſent to the 83 departments. On this motion, the previous queſtion was called.—"M. Iznard, having with difficulty obtained a hearing, ſaid that the King's letter contained only a heap of falſhoods." The propoſal of printing the letter was rejected.

Auguſt 4. The Envoys of the Commonalty of Paris, with M. Petion at their head, appeared at the bar, and M. Petion demanded in the name of the 48 ſections, that the King ſhould be excluded from the Throne, and that the management of affairs during the interregnum, ſhould be entruſted to reſponſible Miniſters, until the election of a new King in a National Convention.—M. Petion ſaid the King has always ſhewn himſelf *an enemy to the people, an enemy to the laws, and an enemy to France.* This excited a violent agitation in the Aſſembly. Several members deſired to be heard, but the tumult rendered it impoſſible, and the Preſident put an end to the ſitting without any vote being come to upon it.

The Aſſembly have paſſed a decree, in which ſuch temptations are thrown out to induce the Auſtrians and Pruſſians to deſert their colours, as it is thought will deſolate their armies as ſoon as they pitch their tents in France.—The Duke of Brunſwick was expected to march on or before the firſt of Auguſt.—A letter from Paris, dated 4th Aug. in an Engliſh paper, has this paſſage—"I will not ſay that in this fever of republicaniſm, the King may not be declared to have forfeited his crown; but I am ſure that republicaniſm will not endure for a week. I hope, however, that they will avoid the dreadful evil of ſuſpending the King, as I am ſure the ſame effect would diſband their army."—Such was the ſtate of things on the 4th Auguſt.

About the 28th July the Auſtrians made an attack on the French army at Maulde—the French advance Guard conſiſting of 6000 men was attacked by 10,000; the Auſtrians yielded the field—they loſt 200 men, and great part of their baggage—and had it not been for the treachery of two Colonels who deſerted, the victory of the French would have been complete. M. La Fayette was well, at the head of his army the 28th July.

M. Luckner in a letter to the National Aſſembly, has expreſsly denied that he ever accuſed M. La Fayette of an intention to march againſt Paris. M. La Fayette in another letter ſays, that ſuch an accuſation "*is not true.*"

M. Monteſquiou, commander of one of the French armies on the Frontiers, has reſigned.—M. Luckner, while at Paris, gave a moſt degrading account of the grand armies of France in reſpect to their numbers and equipments.—The King of Denmark being invited by the Kings of Hungary and Pruſſia to join the confederacy againſt France, has declined to accept of the invitation. Among other obſervations in his anſwer, he ſays, "Denmark has acknowledged, as well as the deceaſed Emperor of the King of Pruſſia, the conſtitution of France, ſince Louis XVIth. has ſolemnly avowed it."—The celebrated Paul Jones, it is ſaid, died in the utmoſt poverty—it has been conjectured that this was owing to his favoring the anti-revolution party in Paris.

The New-Brunſwick Gazette ſays, notwithſtanding the many diſcouraging accounts ſo frequently publiſhed from the Weſtward, the recruiting buſineſs goes on very well. It is conjectured by ſome that peace will overtake us ſooner than many imagine.

In the ſhip Amelia, Hill, from London, arrived John Penn, Eſq. and his Lady; Andrew Allen, Eſq. with his four daughters and three ſons; together with the domeſtics of both families, making 24 paſſengers.

The Daſhwood Packet from England brought a Diploma from the Univerſity of Edinburgh, conferring the Degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. JOHN JAY, Chief Juſtice of the United States.

A correſpondent obſerves, that he conceives it would be highly becoming in the people of the United States, to join as with one voice, in *a day of thankſgiving to the Supreme Being*, for the mercies he has ſo abundantly beſtowed on them, *of peace and general proſperity*; and to implore, that he may avert the evils which are meditated *by the Deſpots of Europe*, againſt their fellow men, of *the French* and *Poliſh* nations, and that theſe Deſpots and all mankind, may be convinced in due time, of their folly and wickedneſs.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Harmony,	Oſman,	London
Sophia,	Kerr,	Briſtol
Bacchus,	Vanneman,	Oporto
Citizen,	Gardiner,	Cadiz
General Waſhington,	Davis,	Dublin
Amelia,	Hill,	London
Baring,	Tingey,	Calcutta and Oſtend
Harriet,	Elliſon,	Londonderry
Suſſex,	Atkins,	Havre-de-Grace
Glaſgow,	Williams,	Glaſgow
Brig Munton,	Parker,	St. Vincents
Cremona,	Barras,	Antigua

In the Ship General Waſhington, came paſſengers, Mr. Knox, Conſul of the United States, for Dublin, &c. Meſſrs. Holmes, Preſton, Rickets, McLaughlin, Anderſon, and twenty-five others.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	22/	Int. off.
3 per Cents,	13/	
Deferred,	13/6	
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	49	per cent. prem.
¼ ſhares,	60	

☞ *Various intereſting ſelections and communications are unavoidably omitted.*

The SUBSCRIBERS to the

Univerſal Tontine

Are informed, that a general meeting is to be held at the State-Houſe in this city, on Saturday the 3d day of Movember next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to the ſixth article of their aſſociation.

By order of the Agents,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.
Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1792. (ept3N)

General Poſt-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of November next, incluſively, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Poſt Roads, from the firſt day of January next, until the firſt day of June, 1794.

In MASSACHUSETTS *and* NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. From *Wiſcaſſet* to *Portland* in the diſtrict of *Maine*: The mail to leave Wiſcaſſet every Tueſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Portland the next day by one in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Portland every Thurſday by ſix in the morning, and arrive at Wiſcaſſet the next day by one in the afternoon.

2. From *Portland* to *Portſmouth*: The mail to leave Portland every Monday and Thurſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Portſmouth every Tueſday and Friday by ten in the forenoon:—Returning, to leave Portſmouth every Tueſday and Friday at one in the afternoon, and arrive at Portland on Wedneſday and Saturday by ſix in the evening.

3. From *Portſmouth* to *Boſton*: From November firſt to May firſt, the mail to leave Portſmouth every Tueſday and Friday, at two o'clock in the afternnoon, and arrive at Boſton on Wedneſday and Saturday by ſix in the evening:—Returning, to leave Boſton every Monday and Thurſday, by ſix in the morning, and arrive at Portſmouth on Tueſday and Friday by ten in the forenoon:—And from May firſt to November firſt, the mail to leave Portſmouth every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Boſton the ſame days by ſix in the evening:—Returning, to leave Boſton every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Portſmouth the ſame days by ſix in the evening.

In MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT *and* NEW-YORK.

4. From *Boſton*, by *Worceſter*, *Springfield*, *Hartford*, *Middletown*, and *New-Haven*, to *New-York*: From November firſt to May firſt, the mail to leave Boſton every Monday and Thurſday, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and arrive at New-York every Saturday and Wedneſday (the ſixth day from its departure) by ten in the forenoon: Returning, to leave New-York every Monday and Thurſday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boſton every Saturday and Wedneſday, by ten in the forenoon: And from May firſt to November firſt, the mail to leave Boſton every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, by three o'clock in the morning, and arrive at New-York every Thurſday, Saturday and Tueſday (the fourth day from its departure) by eleven in the forenoon: Returning, to leave New-York every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, by one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boſton every Thurſday, Saturday and Tueſday, by ſix in the evening.

In NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY *and* PENNSYLVANIA.

5. Between *New-York*, (by Newark and Elizabethtown) and *Philadelphia*, every day in the week, Sunday excepted: The mails to leave New-York at noon, and Philadelphia at one o'clock in the afternoon; and arrive at Philadelphia and New-York reſpectively, the next day after their departure, by ten in the forenoon; excepting the mails of Saturday, which are to arrive at the ſame hour on Monday.

In PENNSYLVANIA *and* MARYLAND.

6. From *Philadelphia* to *Baltimore*: The mail to leave Philadelphia every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, at noon, and arrive at Baltimore each ſucceeding day by noon: Returning, to leave Baltimore every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, by four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Philadelphia each ſucceeding day by eleven in the forenoon.

7. From *Baltimore* to *Alexandria*: The mail to leave Baltimore every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Alexandria each ſucceeding day by eight in the morning: Returning, to leave Alexandria every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday by four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Baltimore on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday by ten in the forenoon.

In VIRGINIA.

8. From *Alexandria* to *Richmond*, *Peterſburg*, *Suffolk* and *Portſmouth*: The mail to leave Alexandria every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Richmond every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, by ſix in the evening; at Peterſburg, every Wedneſday, Friday and Monday at ten in the forenoon; at Suffolk every Thurſday, Saturday and Tueſday by ſix in the afternoon; and at Portſmouth every Friday, Monday and Wedneſday, by ten in the forenoon: Returning, to leave Portſmouth the ſame Friday, Monday and Wedneſday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Suffolk the ſame days by ſeven in the evening; and at Peterſburg the next Monday, Wedneſday and Friday by eleven in the forenoon; leave Peterſburg the ſame days at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Richmond the ſame days by ſix in the evening: leave Richmond on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Alexandria the next Wedneſday, Friday and Monday, by three in the afternoon.

9. From *Richmond*, by *Williamſburg*, *York-Town* and *Hampton*, to *Norfolk*. The mail to leave Richmond every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, by four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norfolk on each ſucceeding day, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Norfolk every Wedneſday, Friday and Monday, by ſix in the morning, and arrive at Richmond each ſucceeding day, by ſix in the evening.

In VIRGINIA *and* NORTH-CAROLINA.

10. From *Peterſburg*, by *Halifax*, *Tarborough* and *Smithfield*, to *Fayetteville*. The mail to leave Peterſburg every Friday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Fayetteville the next Monday, by eight in the evening: Returning, to leave Fayetteville every Tueſday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Peterſburg the next Friday, by eleven in the forenoon.

In NORTH *and* SOUTH CAROLINA *and* GEORGIA.

11. From Fayetteville, by Cheraw Court-Houſe, Camden, Columbia and Cambridge, to Auguſta, The mail to leave Fayetteville every Tueſday, by four in the morning, reach Camden the next day by five in the afternoon, and arrive at Auguſta the next Saturday by noon: Returning to leave Auguſta every Thurſday, at five in the morning, arrive at Camden the next Sunday by five in the morning, and at Fayetteville the next Monday, by eight in the evening.

12. From *Auguſta* to *Savannah*. The mail to leave Auguſta every Saturday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Savannah the next Monday morning by ten: Returning, to leave Savannah every Monday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Auguſta the next Wedneſday, by five in the afternoon.

13 From Camden to Stateſburg. The mail to leave Camden every Thurſday by four in the morning, and arrive at Stateſburg by eight: Returning, to leave Stateſburg every Saturday, at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Camden by ſix.

In MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE-ISLAND *and* CONNECTICUT.

14. From *Boſton* to *Providence*. The mail to leave Boſton every Monday and Thurſday, by ſix in the morning, and arrive the ſame days at Providence, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Providence every Wedneſday and Saturday, by ſix in the morning, and arrive the ſame days at Boſton, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Perſons offering propoſals for this contract, are deſired alſo to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail between Boſton and Providence, three times a week, and every day in the week (Sunday excepted) in caſe a ſtage waggon ſhould run ſo often between thoſe two places.

15. From *Providence*, by *Norwich*, to Hartford. The mail to leave Providence every Tueſday and Friday, by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norwich the ſame days, and at Hartford on Wedneſday and Saturday, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Hartford every Monday and Thurſday, at ſeven in the morning, arrive at Norwich the ſame days, and at Providence on Tueſday and Friday, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Perſons offering propoſals for this contract, are alſo deſired to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail between Providence and Hartford three times a week, if a ſtage waggon ſhould run ſo often between thoſe two places.

16. From *New-London* to *Newport*, thence by *Briſtol* and *Warren* to *Providence*, thence by *Greenwich* to *Newport*, and from *Newport* to *New-London*. The mail to leave New-London every Tueſday, at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport the next day by ſix in the evening; leave Newport every Friday at eight in the morning, and arrive at Providence the ſame day by ſix in the evening; leave Providence on Saturday at eight in the morning, and paſſing through Greenwich, arrive at Newport the ſame day by ſix in the evening; leave Newport the next Monday at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London the next day by ten in the forenoon.

17. From *New-Haven* to *New-London*: The mail to leave New-Haven every Monday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London every Tueſday by ten in the forenoon:—Returning, to leave New-London every Tueſday at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at New-Haven every Wedneſday afternoon by ſix.

18. From *Middletown* to *New-London*. The mail to leave Middletown, from November firſt to May firſt, every Thurſday morning, and from May to November, every Friday morning, by eight o'clock; and arrive at New-London by ſix in the evening of the day of its departure: Returning, to leave New-London each next ſucceeding day by eight in the morning, and arrive at Middletown by ſix in the evening.

In NEW-YORK.

19. Between the city of *New-York* (by *Kingſbridge*, *Poughkeepſie*, and the city of *Hudſon*) and *Albany*. The carriers, with the mails, to leave New-York and Albany every Monday and Thurſday, by four in the morning, meet, and return to each place on Wedneſday and Saturday, by ſix in the evening.

In PENNSYLVANIA.

20. From *Philadelphia*, by *Lancaſter*, *York-town*, *Carliſle*, *Shippenſburg*, *Chamberſburg*, *Bedford* and *Greenſburg* to *Pittſburg*. The mail to leave Philadelphia every Saturday at noon, and arrive at Pittſburg the next Friday by noon; remain there not leſs than four, nor more than ſix hours, and return to Philadelphia the following Friday by noon.

In the State of DELAWARE.

21. From *Wilmington*, by *New-Caſtle*, *Cantwell's Bridge*, and *Duck Creek*, to *Dover*. The mail to leave Wilmington every Monday afternoon, by five o'clock (or as ſoon as the mail from Philadelphia is received) and arrive at Dover by five in the evening of Tueſday: Returning, to leave Dover every Wedneſday morning by five o'clock, and arrive at Wilmington by ſeven in the evening of the ſame day.

In DELAWARE *and* MARYLAND.

22. From Chriſtiana Bridge, by Middletown, Warwick and George-town Croſs-Roads, to Cheſter-town, and thence to Eaſton. The mail to leave Chriſtiana Bridge every Monday afternoon, by ſix o'clock (or as ſoon as the mail from Philadelphia is received) and arrive at Eaſton by ſix in the evening of Tueſday; Returning, to leave Eaſton every Wedneſday morning by five o'clock, and arrive at Chriſtiana Bridge in the evening of the ſame day, by eight o'clock.

☞ Perſons offering propoſals for carrying this mail, are deſired to ſtate the terms on which they will carry it from May firſt to November firſt, by leaving Philadelphia every Monday at half paſt nine, A. M. and reaching Eaſton the next day by four, P. M.—and returning, leave Eaſton every Wedneſday by four, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by noon: And perform the ſame tour, during the other half of the year, between half paſt nine o'clock of every Monday, and noon of the next Saturday. And alſo their terms for carrying an additional mail between Philadelphia and Cheſtertown, leaving Philadelphia every Wedneſday and Friday at half paſt nine, A. M. and returning the fourth day after by noon.

23. From *Baltimore* to *Annapolis*. The mail to leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at Annapolis the ſame days by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Annapolis every Tueſday and Saturday by eight in the morning, and arrive at Baltimore the ſame days by five in the afternoon.

In VIRGINIA *and* NORTH-CAROLINA.

24. From *Suffolk*, by *Edenton*, *Plymouth*, *Waſhington* and *Newbern*, to *Wilmington*: The mail to leave Suffolk every Wedneſday at four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Wilmington the next Saturday, by ſix in the evening: Returning, to leave Wilmington every Monday by four in the morning, and arrive at Suffolk the next Thurſday by ſix in the evening.

In NORTH-CAROLINA.

25. From *Halifax* by *Blountſville*, *Williamſtown*, and *Daileys*, to *Plymouth*, once in two weeks:—The mail to leave Halifax every other Monday by five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Plymouth the next day by ſix in the evening: Returning, to leave Plymouth the next Thurſday by five in the morning, and arrive at Halifax on Friday by five in the evening.

Note 1. If during the continuance of the contracts here propoſed, any other times of arrival and departure of the mails ſhould become neceſſary, to preſerve a proper connection with other mails, the contractors are to conform to any arrangement which for that purpoſe ſhall be made by the Poſt-Maſter General, ſuch arrangement not leſſening the number of hours above allowed for carrying the mails reſpectively, without their conſent.

2. A convenient time not exceeding half an hour, for opening and cloſing a mail is to be allowed at each Poſt-Office, at which the time of its arrival and departure is not herein ſpecified.

3. For every half hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the ſum which the value of one trip ſhall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

4. The mail may be carried on any of the poſt roads herein deſcribed, either in ſtage waggons or on horſes: but when the ſtate of the roads prevents travelling in waggons with the neceſſary expedition, the mails are to be carried on horſes.—Every mail-ſtage muſt have in it a box in which the mail is invariably to be carried, under lock and key.

5. News-papers, as well as letters, are to be ſent in the mails: and if any contractor would wiſh to be authorized to carry news-papers, other than thoſe conveyed in the mail (agreeably to the 22d ſection of the poſt-office law) he muſt, in his propoſals, ſtate the reſpective ſums for which he will carry the mails *with* and *without* the emoluments which may ariſe from ſuch ſeparate carriage of news-papers.

NEW POST ROADS,

In NEW-YORK, MASSACHUSETTS & VERMONT.

An extenſion of the Poſt roads having been deſired, from *Connojorharrie* to *Whites-town*, and thence to *Kanandaiqua*, in the ſtate of New-York; from *Stockbridge* to *Bennington*, in the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts and Vermont; and from *Rutland* to *Windſor*, and *Rutland* to *Fairhaven*, in Vermont: Propoſals for carrying mails on thoſe routs, (at the expenſe of the contractors) will be received at the General Poſt-Office, until the fifteenth day of November next incluſively.—Perſons offering ſuch propoſals, muſt ſtate the days and hours when they will receive and deliver the mails at each place here mentioned, and the length of time (which cannot exceed eight years) for which they will contract.

The contractors, reſpectively, will have the excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets on theſe roads, for *hire*; and be authorized to receive, to their own uſe, all the poſtages which ſhall ariſe on letters, packets and newſpapers by them carried, at the rates eſtabliſhed by law: but muſt carry, free of poſtage, ſuch letters and packets as by law are, or ſhall be declared *free*.

For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in delivering a mail, after the time agreed on, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, one dollar for every ten miles diſtance, as far as the failure extends.

The perſons whom the contractors ſhall deſignate for Poſtmaſters, on theſe routes,—previous to their acting as ſuch, muſt be approved by the Poſt-Maſter General, and take the oaths required by law. They are to agree for their compenſations with the contractors, to whom alone they are to account for all the poſtages they ſhall receive. The ſame oaths muſt be taken by the contractors and their riders who carry the mails.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
POST-MASTER-GENERAL.

PLANS
OF THE
City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

Certificates Loſt.

MISSING, *Five New-Jerſey Certificates*, ſigned by *Silas Condict*, viz.

No. 740 for	£. 75	0	0
1978	11	12	9
715	1	0	0
3482	1	4	6
829	0	12	9

The ſubſcriber ſuppoſes the above Certificates are ſtolen. Whoever will diſcover the Thief, or Certificates, and leave information at the Treaſury or Loan-Office in New-Jerſey, or in the County Collector's Office at Morris-Town, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

JOSEPH LEWIS.

Morris-Town, New-Jerſey, July 12, 1792. (1aw7w)

WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER, from London, reſpectfully informs the public that he has eſtabliſhed a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Veſſels, Druggiſts, and Families, may be ſupplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

Orders in this and the adjacent States, received by Mr. JOHN GOODEVE, Bridge-Street, Mr. WILLIAM FROBISHER, Fletcher-Street, and at the Manufactory, where ſamples may be ſeen.

N. B. Bees-Wax taken in payment, or bleached on moderate terms.

New-York, July 19, 1792. [ep7w]

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

Univerſal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Bookſellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; ſelected from different Authors, and publiſhed by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a ſingle book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to thoſe who take quantities.

Auguſt 4. (eptf.)

NEW-BRUNSWICK Church Lottery.

THE peculiar circumſtances of a gentleman who had undertaken to diſpoſe of a proportion of the tickets in the New-Brunſwick Church Lottery, having, in his opinion, rendered it inconvenient for him further to proceed in the ſale thereof, between eleven and twelve hundred tickets are unexpectedly returned to the Rector, Church-Wardens and Veſtry-men. This lays the Managers under the neceſſity of further adjourning the drawing of the Lottery, until the fifteenth day of October next, that they may have time to tranſmit theſe tickets to the parts of the ſtate where they are applied for, and receive the returns. As there are but few tickets beſides theſe remaining on hand, all perſons who are diſpoſed to promote the pious object of this Lottery, or to take a chance for the prizes therein, are requeſted to ſupply themſelves by the firſt of October; and the gentlemen appointed to diſpoſe of them, are deſired to return thoſe to the Managers which then remain unſold, to anſwer the applications of ſome gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are poſtponed to this reſource for a ſupply.—And notice is hereby given, that the tickets not returned to the Managers by the eighth day of October, will be conſidered as at the riſk of the holders.

N. B. ROBERT MORRIS, Eſq. of New-Brunſwick, is duly choſen one of the Managers of the ſaid Lottery, and has given ſecurity and qualified agreeably to law. (eptO1)

To be publiſhed by Subſcription,

THE

AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,

OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Old Congreſs,

From September 1774, to March 1789;—

An authentic and *original* collection of

OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.

written during the late war;

And EXTRACTS from the

SECRET JOURNALS.

(For particulars, ſee Propoſals at large.)

Subſcriptions are received by the principal Bookſellers, and by the Editor,

JOHN CAREY, *No.* 26, *Pear-Street, Philadelphia.*

☞ *The* INDEX *and* TITLE-PAGE *for the Third Volume of this* GAZETTE, *are now ready to be delivered to thoſe who intend to bind that Volume.*

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.*

100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Maſſachuſetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a ſteel claſp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz.

Maſſachuſetts State Notes—No. 2,425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to *Thomas Greenwood*, for £. 23 16*s.* principal—No. 22,399, dated January 1, 1785, payable to *Nathaniel Partridge*, for £. 10 10*s.* principal.—No. ——, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to *Timothy Howard*, for £. 8 8*s.* 1*d.* principal.—No. ——, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0*s.* 3*d.* principal.—One Indent Certificate for Four Dollars, and a New-Hampſhire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to *John and Daniel Jenks*; alſo a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by *Nathan Bond* to *Samuel W. Pomeroy* (by whom it was endorſed) dated 1ſt May, 1792, and payable on the 11th Auguſt following; the others were all payable to the Subſcriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were iſſued, and the Notes of Hand by the different ſigners, they can therefore be of no uſe to any but the owner.

The Subſcriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who has found the ſame, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no queſtions will be aſked.

ABRAHAM FOSTER.

Salem, Maſſachuſetts, Auguſt 1, 1792. (eptf)

TO BE SOLD,

(And poſſeſſion given immediately)

A Valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and well improved, containing 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made; the cleared land is under good fence, and is well adapted to graſs, and there being ſo much meadow, a large ſtock may be raiſed: it is alſo natural to wheat, and a proper attention to a well-kept ſtock, will much improve its quality, and be the moſt profitable: it has a young orchard of 200 apple-trees, a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden. There are on the premiſes a handſome two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, and an elegant piazza; alſo, a good barn, with ſtabling, cow-houſe, granary, waggon-houſe, work-ſhop, and ſmoak-houſe. The ſituation is high, pleaſant, and healthy, and affords ſome very agreeable proſpects, and is in a good neighbourhood: it lies on the main road to New-York, about a mile and a half from Princeton, New-Jerſey, and 43 from this city. The title was examined and approved by eminent council before the ſubſcriber purchaſed. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, at No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, or at No. 81, South Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Jun.

N. B. Stock for the farm may be had of the preſent tenant.

Alſo, to be Sold, and entered immediately, A two-ſtory Brick HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, in Arch-ſtreet, No. 23, 16 feet two inches in front, and 102 feet in depth. Apply as above.

July 17. (eptf)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public Sale on Thurſday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceaſed, containing between ſix and ſeven hundred acres, the greateſt part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very conſiderable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the ſame diſtance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe, (with four rooms and a paſſage, or entry, on a floor) and the neceſſary outhouſes.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS,
} Executors.

(eptO)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by thoſe who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-Houſe may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market houſe in Georgetown, and one mile from the Preſident's ſquare, in the city of Waſhington—on tide water, navigable for veſſels of ſeveral hundred buſhels burthen.—The ſtream is ſufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of ſtones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unneceſſary to dwell on the advantages of ſuch a ſituation.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that ſhould be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on thoſe imported in Ships or Veſſels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Veſſels; including the additional Duties to which the reſpective Articles are liable.

ALSO,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifeſts—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney neceſſary in tranſacting Buſineſs at the Treaſury or at the Bank of the United States.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the twenty-ninth day of September next inclusive, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1793, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town & Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Pittſburgh, and at Pittſburgh, York-Town and Carliſle.

2. At any place or places from Pittſburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the ſaid mouth to the upper falls of the ſaid Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the ſaid upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the ſaid Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the ſaid Head Navigation to the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek to the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga River, and thence down the ſaid River to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto River and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids or the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferſon, and at Fort Jefferſon.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferſon to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the ſaid field of action.

14. At any place or places from the ſaid field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the ſaid Miami Villages to the Falls of the Miami River, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the ſaid Falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Miami River of Lake Erie to Sanduſky Lake, and at Sanduſky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the ſaid Sanduſky Lake to the mouth of the River Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga to Preſque Iſle, and at Preſque Iſle.

19. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to the ſtream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the ſaid Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany River to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittſburgh.

22. At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh River, and from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River to the mouth of the River Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Illionois River.

24. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the River Margot inclusively.

25. At any place or places from the ſaid River Margot to the River Yazous inclusively.

26. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

27. At any place or places from Fort Knox, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

28. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the ſaid head navigation of Little River.

29. At any place or places from the ſaid head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

30. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid River, inclusively.

31. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid River, and at Naſhville.

And at any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the Southward, Weſtward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contract for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may compriſe all the places which have been ſpecified, or a part of them only.

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 13th day of October next inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1793, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the State of New-York.

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The propoſals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Poſts, or ſeparately, for Springfield and Weſt-Point.

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the fourth day of October next inclusively, for the ſupply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the ſervice of the United States——viz.

FOR THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

4608	Hats	18460	Shirts
4608	Coats	7956	Pair of Socks
4608	Veſts	4608	Blankets
8668	Woolen Overalls	4608	Stocks
9216	Linen Overalls	4608	Stock Claſps
18376	Pair of Shoes	4608	Pair of Buckles

FOR THE CAVALRY.

360	Caps	720	Pair of Stockings
360	Coats	1440	Shirts
360	Veſts	360	Blankets
360	Pair of Leather (Breeches	360	Stocks
		360	Stock Claſps; alſo,
720	Pair of Boots	1200	Riffle Shirts, to be
360	Pair of Spurs		(made of Ruſſia Sheeting.

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The propoſals may compriſe the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of the component articles; to be furniſhed agreeably to patterns or ſpecimens, which will be ſhewn at the War Office. Good ſecurity will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if neceſſary, ſuch reaſonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treaſury ſhall deem expedient.

War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of
} *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the
Preſident of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every ſituation which may be deſired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for ſale by the Commiſſioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the reſidue in three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk
to the Commiſſioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]